

THE OLD DREAM.

After April month and May
Love of birds will fly away.
After June light loves grown chilly
Part, though they are and fly.
Oh, alas! such loves should wander
They who made the world a wonder.
Raining from their honey throats
Golden notes and silver notes!

Oh, in April what unrest
Stirs the swallow's unborn breast.
For some love of old and golden,
Where pale orchards bloom and unfold
For some silent heart that stirs
Some lost heaven remembered.
And the old dream calls him home,
Home by trackless skies and foam.

Oh, alas! such things should be
Cold as stone are he and she.
Empty spaces the nest and wide
They two planners with such pride.
The sweet nestlings flown as far
As the light winged love loves are.
Love, whose love endures, see then
How sweet love is wronged again!

How these birds, from lark to sparrow,
Snap his bow and blunt his arrow!
—St. James Gazette.

OUTWITTED.

Have I ever been outwitted? you ask. And I respond, Of course I have. Lives there a man who has not done some foolish things in his salad days? I should like to see him. But you want the narrative, and I don't mind giving it to you. My triumphs have been many. Why should I fear to tell the world of my failures?

It was some years ago. I had just entered the force, but had shown so much skill that they had quickly made me an inspector in the Kensington district. Young as I was, I knew all the criminals in London, all the famous burglars, all the mobsters and swindlers. They knew me, too, and friendly enough we were when our relations were not business relations.

We even chatted, laughed and drank together, and it was no very extraordinary occurrence when old Ben Briggs, a burglar, met me on the top of a bus in Kensington one afternoon and shook me heartily by the hand.

"What are you doing, Ben?" I asked. When he had borrowed a pipe of tobacco, he replied:

"Nothin', mate—waitin' for a job."

"Ha, ha! You'd like me to take a trip to Paris, eh, Ben?"

"Well, I dunno as I would. Yer ain't likely to come in between me and my livin', with all yer cuteness. I tell yer what, old boss, I'm going for Bellweather's, the banker's, in a day or two, and I'll bet yer 45 yer don't cop me."

The offer was astoundingly impudent. I knew well enough that Mr. Bellweather was with his family in Germany. We had been ordered to watch his house closely, as it contained a large number of treasures, and we had done so. What could be the matter with Ben to "blab" the whole thing in this way? He was drunk? Not a bit of it! He was as sober as I. After a moment's thought, "I'll bet yer 45, and what's more, I'll pay squarely if I lose."

"That's a go," he cried. "I'll take a week, and if the job ain't pulled off by that time I'll send yer the paper."

I was glad to get away, for it dawned on my mind that they might be about to undertake the job that very night. Nor could I possibly divine the strange behavior of such an old hand as Ben.

Jackson, who talked the job over with me, said: "Look out, my boy. Bellweather's is not the house they're going for. They've got some big plant on in the neighborhood, and we must keep our eyes open. That Ben would deceive all the detectives in all the capitals, let alone a beginner!"

I said, "Certainly," but in my own heart I thought that I was a jolly, clever fellow, and in that mood I strolled into Palace gardens and took a look at the banker's mansion. It was a fine house, carefully guarded. One manservant remained as watchman, and I took an opportunity of chatting with him, explaining that I thought an attack would be made on the place in a night or two. He laughed the idea to scorn.

"We're shut up like a prison," said he, "and you may just sleep easy. They won't get much this road."

But, knowing Ben, I thought otherwise, and I chuckled as I returned to the police station, saying to myself, "You old fool, Ben, you must be going mad in your dotage!"

Now, I had settled on a plan in my mind. I would watch Bellweather's house myself every night during that week and would take two smart fellows with me that we might thoroughly surround it. This plan I followed, watching diligently in the raw January cold for five hours every night and continuing the business for the five days of the allotted week. Nothing transpired, however. Not a soul came near the place. There were no robberies in the district. Old Ben had evidently been fooling me.

On the sixth night I was preparing to go out, as usual, when of a sudden the whole office was surprised by the appearance of Mr. Bellweather himself, a tall, gentlemanly man, with an aristocratic bearing and a most polite air.

"I am sorry to have to trouble you at this hour of the night," he said, "but I have received a letter from my man William saying that he fears a burglary at my house."

"Strange men have been watching about it during the last four days, and yesterday a man in the uniform of a soldier endeavored to get into conversation with William. He wired to me at once, so I have left my wife and children at Dover and have hurried home."

I said that he had acted most wisely, and as I gathered from his remarks William expected the burglary to be attempted that night or perhaps the next. This caused me to be prompt in my action. "I'll return with you, and we'll watch together," I said. "Two men will be enough, for they will be well armed, and if we take more we may disturb the gang and lose them."

"Quite so," said Mr. Bellweather. "It would be as well once for all to rid the neighborhood of these pests. I have my French valet with me, and that will make five of us in all, for I have sent William to Dover to look after the luggage and to help my wife. If you can come up to the house at once, it would be safer."

Evidently there was not a minute to be lost. Calling two trusty men, I bade them load their revolvers and instruct the police on the beat to keep about the place. Then we set out, and when we arrived at the banker's house I saw that supper was laid in the dining room, and that there were lights in the kitchen.

"You've got too much gas about," I said. But he remarked:

"We can close the shutters when we get in, and it is a little early for them yet."

This was true, and so we entered, being careful to close the whole place up that not a ray of light might shine outside.

Then Mr. Bellweather invited us to sup with him, and we sat down to a good meal admirably cooked by the French valet, a silent, respectful servant, who never opened his lips, but seemed to anticipate our every want.

Supper over, the watching began, and we made a nice little party, drawing round a cozy fire on the great landing, an advantageous spot, as we could hear there any noise or attempt on the house. As for myself, I knew that I was about to make a fine haul, and, lighting a big cigar, I said:

"You old fool, Ben! Whatever were you thinking about to blab like that?"

It was midnight, and all the lights in the lower part of the house were out. The French valet slept, or pretended to sleep, for we had told him to keep his ears open in the butler's pantry by the kitchen. The rest of us huddled round the fire, speaking in whispers, smoking like chimneys, listening to every sound, to every moan of the wintry breeze.

"They'll try the library window for a certainty," whispered Mr. Bellweather to me as the clock struck the quarter past, but I said: "Hardly. The pantry window is the more likely." And with that we fell to listening again, and all was silence.

As I waited and watched I became anxious and still more anxious about those lower windows, and I descended the stairs twice to make sure that no one was trying the pantry yet each time I was reassured by the appearance of the valet, who came up from below as I was about to go down, and remarked in very bad English, "Ver' right." He was a faithful fellow, that valet, and he watched well.

When the hour of 2 o'clock came, we were nearly all asleep—that is to say, the rest of them were nodding in their chairs, and Mr. Bellweather was absolutely snoring. I alone was possessed of my full waking powers, and the wind lulled for a moment, and the deep bell of the big clock struck the quarter past, I alone heard a faint scratching noise coming from below.

"Hist, what's that?"

The dreamers were awake in a second. My comrades pulled out their revolvers and cocked them. Mr. Bellweather went on tiptoe to the head of the stairs and listened. The scratching sound became louder and louder. We heard the splintering of wood. My heart beat wildly. Oh, that old fool, Ben!

"What's the plan?" asked one of my comrades in a whisper when we were quite sure that a door was being forced, and I said: "Let them enter and seize them as they come to the top of the stairs. I hope that valet will keep quiet."

"He'll be all right," said Mr. Bellweather under his breath, adding as if a thought came to him, "I'll slip out on to the balcony window and see what they're up to."

He had left us before I could stop him, and in another moment I heard the balcony window open. The scratching still went on, though, and just as a real crash came and the window must have been forced open the loud voice of the French valet was heard crying: "Robbaires! Tieves!" while the shrill sound of a policeman's whistle fell on the night air.

At that moment Mr. Bellweather returned from the balcony. "They're alarmed," he cried, "and are running for the small garden gate. After them, for your lives!"

Determined not to lose Ben at any risk, I rushed out, my comrades following me, and as we emerged we were met by two policemen, who had been watching near the house. Mr. Bellweather alone seemed able to discern the whereabouts of the robbers, and he cried loudly: "Down there by the garden gate! After them! Go along!"

The pursuit became general in an instant. The two policemen nudged my whistles; my two comrades, swift runners, went their best pace. I found myself last of all at the end of a minute, and my companion was Mr. Bellweather. We were neither of us good runners, and he cried: "Stop! We're leaving the front of the house unguarded!"

His words were very true and worthy of a thoughtful man. I stopped instantly, gasping for breath and crying: "Come back, come back! There may be some of them out in the garden, with which idea I turned round to run the other way, when an extraordinary thing happened. Somehow or other Mr. Bellweather's legs got mixed up with mine, and I fell heavily to the earth. At that moment a gag was shoved into my mouth and a pistol was in my hand. It was held there by Mr. Bellweather.

"Move a muscle," he hissed, "and I blow your brains out!" I endeavored to rise, but he struck me heavily on the head with the pistol, and half unconscious I felt myself being bound. Then I heard the sound of wheels and knew that the robbers were being driven rapidly away, and so I lost consciousness.

They told me all about it next day. Mr. Bellweather had never returned from Germany at all. The telegram calling the man William to Dover was a false one. The thieves had entered the house in the afternoon and packed the valuables, getting them into the cart during the false chase of a supposed thief. Mr. Bellweather was a sham; his valet was Ben. And I was done! Yes, sir, done by a burglar for the first and last time in my life.—Tit-Bits.

The Art of Mosaic.

The slab upon which the mosaic is made is generally of travertine, or tuffaceous, stones connected together by iron clamps. Upon the surface of this a mastic or cementing paste is gradually spread as the progress of the work requires it, which forms the adhesive ground or bed upon which the mosaic is laid. The mastic is composed of fine lime from burned marble and finely powdered travertine stone mixed to the consistency of a paste with linseed oil. Into this paste are fixed the "smalts" of which the mosaic picture is formed.

They are a mixed species of opaque, vitrified glass, partaking of the nature of stone and glass and composed of a variety of minerals and materials, colored, for the most part, with different metallic oxides. Of these, no fewer than 1,700 different shades are in use. They are manufactured in Rome, in the form of long, slender rods like wires, of various degrees of thickness, and are cut into pieces of the requisite sizes, from the smallest pin point to an inch.

When the picture is completely finished and the cement thoroughly dried, it is highly polished. Mosaic, though an ancient art, is not merely a revived, but an improved one.—Chambers' Journal.

Hard to Tell.

"See how doleful those two girls look! I wonder what's the matter with them?"

"One of them has been married six months, and the other was jilted by her fiancé."

"Well, which is which?"—Boston Standard.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 27.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. iii, 1-13—Memory Verses, 1-4—Golden Text, I Sam. iii, 9—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And the child Samuel ministered unto the Lord." We have set forth in this book the blessings of submission and obedience and the opposite. Hannah, in the bitterness of her soul, looked unto the Lord, and He heard her and gave her this child. Therefore she called his name Samuel, which means "asked of God" (chapter i, 20, margin). When she had weaned him, she returned him to the Lord (chapter i, 28, margin). Then she praised God in the beautiful words of chapter ii, 1-10. In this song we have the first use of the word "Messianic," translated "His anointed" (verse 10; see also verse 35). We have also in chapter i, 3, 11, the title "Lord of hosts" for the first time. Both of these titles suggest many things concerning the kingdom, and in this book, sometimes called "the first book of Kings," we have the story of the first two kings, one a man after the people's heart, the other a man after the Lord's heart.

2. "Ere the lamp of God went out in the temple of the Lord, where the ark of God was." Eli was now old and was not walking before God in the matter of his sons, and very early in the morning the Lord came to talk with this child, Samuel, of whom it is written that he ministered unto the Lord, grew before the Lord, the Lord was with him and revealed Himself to Samuel in Shiloh by the word of the Lord (chapters ii, 11, 18, 21, 26; iii, 19, 21). See how even a child may minister unto the Lord and have a place in the Lord's house and receive messages from the Lord while older ones are passed by. Many good men have been passed by, and prudent and revealed unto babes (Math. xii, 25). The thing that greatly pleases God is to live "before Him" and "unto Him," seeking in all things "His glory."

3. "The Lord called Samuel, and he answered, Here am I." It is evident from verse 10 that He called him by name. This makes us think of that beautiful verse in Isa. xlii, 1: "Fear not, for I have redeemed thee. I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine." And also of Isa. vi, 8, where the Lord says, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" And the prophet answers, "Here am I; send me." How beautiful to be ready for His every call, an ear always open to Him!

4. "And he ran unto Eli and said, Here am I, for thou callest me." But Eli did not recognize that it was the Lord calling him and so told him to lie down again. Eli had not the ear for God which he should have had, and God saw it, and that He would communicate with him only through Samuel. It was a rare thing to get a word from the Lord in those days, and visions such as those granted to Abram and Jacob, Moses and Joshua were unknown. See verse 1, R. V., margin.

5. "And the Lord called yet again, Samuel." Behold the patience of the Lord, Samuel's readiness and Eli's continued dullness. How difficult it often is for the Lord to get our ear and make known to us His will! What a contrast to "watching to see what He will say unto us," or "watching daily at His gates" (Hab. ii, 1; Prov. viii, 34).

6. "Now, Samuel did not yet know the Lord; neither was the word of the Lord yet revealed unto him." He must have known the Lord through Moses and Joshua, but not yet by direct communication. Known means to perceive, understand, acknowledge, so there may easily be many degrees in knowledge. When Paul said, "That I may know Him" (Phil. iii, 10), he certainly knew Him as Saviour and Lord, His wisdom and His righteousness, but he longed to know Him better.

7. "And the Lord called Samuel again the third time. And Eli perceived that the Lord had called the child." The third time did Samuel rise and promptly go to Eli, believing that he called him. What unwearied obedience! What a blessed son! When he would tell his mother of his experience and how he had acted, how glad she would be! I think this is the only instance of God speaking directly to a little boy, but all, young and old, may learn His voice in His written word (John vi, 63).

8. "If He call thee, say, Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth." Eli is by this time wide awake and also wide awake to the fact that the Lord has something to say, but not directly to him. It is probable that he remained awake till he heard the tidings, and then he would be more awake than ever. "Awake, thou that sleepest," is a good word for many of us. "Woe be to him who sleeps," says the Lord, "for he shall be as a man who has drunk wine" (Isa. xvi, 19). "Awake, ye that sleep, that ye may be saved" (1 Cor. xvi, 13).

9. "And the Lord came and stood and called as at other times, Samuel, Samuel!" This is the fourth time that He came and called, suggesting the question, How often has He called us? And have we yet submissively said, "Speak, for Thy servant heareth"? The attitude of a servant is well described in this mode: "Ready to do whatsoever my lord, the king, shall appoint." "For any manner of service, wholly at thy commandment" (II Sam. xv, 16; I Chron. xviii, 21).

10. "And the Lord said to Samuel, Behold, I will do a thing in Israel at which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall tingle." And then follows the thing that He will do—a judgment upon the house of Eli, as told to Eli by a man of God some time before and fully recorded in chapter ii, 27-36. Mercy always precedes judgment, for God is slow to anger and plenteous in mercy. He had given Eli fair warning, but Eli had honored his sons above God (vi, 29). The law was very severe, but very plain concerning rebellious sons (Deut. xxi, 18-21), and the ruler who refused to see the law carried out because the transgressors happened to be his sons certainly thought more of his sons than of God. Only those who can truly serve the Lord will be able to stand in sinning. In truth (Joshua xiv, 14), or, as our Lord says, "He that loveth father or mother, son or daughter, more than Me is not worthy of Me" (Math. x, 37). In the morning Eli called Samuel and begged him to hide nothing from him that the Lord had said, so Samuel told him every whit and hid nothing. Eli certainly answered in the right spirit, for he said, "It is the Lord; let him do what seemeth Him good" (verse 18). He makes us think of Job, who under his great affliction said: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." It may be that the faithfulness of Samuel in this hard matter to Eli was a step on the way to his being established as a prophet (verse 20). See in chapter iv, 17, 18, the judgment fallen.

MOVING TO CITIES.

The Migration of Population to Great Centers and Its Danger.

The closing decades of this century are witnessing no more remarkable phenomenon than that shown in the migration of population, not so much from country to country, as from place to place in the same country, writes Henry J. Fletcher in The Forum. This interior migration is most noticeable in the most progressive lands. It is effecting a rapid transformation in Germany, England, in Australasia, under widely different conditions, but nowhere is its operation more general than in the United States. In Australia, for example, the rural districts prosper and a few great cities grow enormously, while all the intermediate communities are relatively stagnant, but in the United States the drift is unmistakably from the farms to the nearest village, from the village to the town and from the town to the city. Out of a total of 909 townships in New York 274 gained numerous between 1880 and 1890, while 635, or more than two-thirds, became less populous.

This translocation has most far-reaching effects. Politically it transfers a preponderance of power to the great cities, changing the results of important elections and increasing the urgency of municipal problems. Socially it swells the number of the classes most exposed to agitation and discontent, intensifies the dangers to be apprehended from social upheavals and widens the growing chasm between the classes. It concentrates the wealth of the nation into fewer hands and reacts profoundly upon the material, social and political life of the entire nation. The more rapid the process of centralization, the more frequent and intense must be the periods of depression needed to correct it.

The student of social science, observing so stupendous a movement, asks whether society is to be a gainer or the loser by it. On the one side he troubles especially if he be an American—at the prospect of adding enormously to the burden of the municipal governments in the large cities, already almost breaking down through corruption and inefficiency. He realizes that in times of social disturbances the great cities are an ever-growing menace to the public authority and even to the existing social order.

He knows that crime is increasing, like the cities, out of all proportion to everything else, and that the massing of dense populations means impaired public health and morals. The constant depletion of the smaller towns and of the country, steadily draining away the best, lowers the tone of village and farm life, prevents the rapid diffusion throughout the country of improvements in education and tends to exclude the inhabitants of the rural districts from participation in the great ameliorations of modern life which ought to be common to all.

Structure of Mountains.

In his contribution to the discussion by scientific authorities on the structure of mountains, Professor Niles states that in the Appalachian range the beds of rock which have there been deposited are some 40,000 feet in thickness, while some distance away from the mountains, on the plain, the same formations reach only about 400 feet, the same principle of formation being also known to exist in the case of foreign mountains and accepted as a fact thoroughly proved. It is likewise shown that the material which forms the mountain beds is exceedingly coarse, demonstrating that the deposits were made near the shores of continents, where the continental rivers, laden with earth material, had their velocity checked by the oceans and dropped first the larger and heavier material, a fact made evident today by an examination of any of the great mountain systems of the world, which skirt the shores.

Briefly it is argued that the causes of mountains may be considered to be, first, the deposit of very thick beds of coarse materials along the continental shores, the bottoms of the seas subsiding all the time, also the subsequent lateral pressure which formed the folds and, finally, the complex action of heat and pressure which determined the lines of folds. Then, as to the cause of lateral pressure, it is thought that no theory is better substantiated than that of contraction of the earth through the loss of heat and the loss of matter, lava and more particularly steam, which is transformed in enormous quantities from the interior to the surface of the earth.

Diarrhea and His Wife.

Lord Beaconsfield's treatment of his wife and the nature of the wife are thus described in the memoirs of Sir William McGreggor: "One remarkable and grand trait in his character was in his noble devotion to his wife. From the day of his marriage to the day of his death he treated her with a chivalrous devotion. And yet she was a most repulsive woman—flat, angular, underbred, with a harsh, grating voice, and though by no means a fool yet constantly saying stupid things, most frequently about him, which tended to make him ridiculous, as, for instance, when the conversation turned on some man's fine complexion, 'Ah,' she said, 'I wish you could only see my Dizzy in his bath; then you would know what a white skin is.' It was hideous the tokens of affection and apparently of admiration which he lavished on 'Marianne,' as he irreverently called her. One evening on coming up from dinner he knelt before her, and, as they say in novels, devoured both her hands with kisses, saying at the same time in the most lackadaisical manner, 'Is there anything I can do for my dear little wife?'

Chinese Buttons of Honor.

The mandarins of the second class wear a button of coral red, suggested perhaps by a cock's comb, since the cock is the bird that adorns their breast. The third class are gorgeous, with a robe on which a peacock is emblazoned, while from the center of the red fringe of silk upon the hat rises a sapphire button. The button of the fourth class is an opaque, dark purple stone, and the bird depicted on the robe is the peacock, though whether the legend of this bird's feeding its young God in the inspiration of her mandarins, who reach or pass through this fourth class I do not know. A silver pheasant on the robe and a clear crystal button on the hat are the rank of the fifth class. The sixth class are entitled to wear an embroidered stork and a jade stone button; the seventh a partridge and an embossed gold button. In the eighth the partridge is reduced to a quail and the gold button becomes plain, while the ninth class mandarins has to be content with a sparrow for his emblem and with silver for his button.—Current Literature.

The Magna Charta or great charter of English liberties is still preserved in the British museum. The impress of the seal and King John's name are both very distinct.

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CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JULY 1st, 1894.

TRAINS GOING EAST FROM LAWTON.

Atlantic Express	7:30 a.m.
Freight	7:35 a.m.
Mail	7:55 a.m.
East Eastern Express	11:15 a.m.
Chicago & Kalamazoo Accommodation	8:35 p.m.

TRAINS GOING WEST FROM LAWTON.

Chicago Night Express	2:45 a.m.
Kalamazoo & Chicago Accommodation	6:50 a.m.
Mail	11:15 p.m.
Freight	11:20 p.m.
Fast Western Express	3:25 p.m.

Stop only for passengers to get on and off.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.
L. WALDORF, Ticket Agent, Lawton.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EXECUTION SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court in and for the County of Van Buren and State of Michigan, bearing date the 23d day of September, A. D. 1893, and to me directed and delivered under the right title and interest of W. H. Hurst, in and to the following described real estate, viz: Lot No. seven (7) in block No. thirteen (13) in Dycus and Woodman's addition to the village of South Haven in said county and state, all of which said land I shall expose for sale and sell at public vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, that being the place of holding the circuit court in the county where said lands are situated, on Saturday, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1893, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated at Paw Paw, Michigan, Oct. 11, 1893.
EMMETT E. THOMAS,
Deputy Sheriff.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Van Buren, ss.—At a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Thursday, the 17th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Adeline Markle, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edith A. Smith, praying for reasons therein set forth, that administration of said estate may be granted to H. P. Waters, or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 11th day of November, 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northstar, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

BENJ. F. HECKERT,
Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 8th day of June, A. D. 1893, made and executed by Clark W. Harrison and Cora Harrison, his wife, to Albert Harrison of the same place, which said mortgage was, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1893, filed for record in the office of the register of deeds for Van Buren county, by the said register duly recorded in Liber 46 of mortgages, on pages 149 and 150.

And whereas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage it is agreed that should any default be made in the payment of the interest to become due thereon or any part thereof on any day of the month of June, A. D. 1893, then and from thereafter the said mortgage shall become due and payable in full, and the principal sum of said mortgage, together with the interest thereon, shall be paid to the holder of said mortgage, on or before the 10th day of October, A. D. 1894, a portion of which said sum is still due, unpaid and in arrear, and more than ninety (90) days have elapsed since the said mortgage became due, unpaid and in arrear; Therefore, I, the said Albert Harrison, have elected to declare and do declare the whole amount of said mortgage, both principal and interest, to be now due and payable. There is due and unpaid, as principal and interest of said mortgage at the date of this notice, \$175.00, and interest thereon, to-wit: \$1.00, making a total of \$176.00, which said mortgage, together with the interest thereon, is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, I shall, on Saturday, the 10th day of November, A. D. 1893, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the north front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, being the place for holding the circuit court for said County of Van Buren, sell to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, and all legal costs of this proceeding, including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) to be paid for in said mortgage, and the costs of sale.

The premises so to be sold and as set forth in said mortgage are known and described as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the township of Paw Paw, county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, to-wit: Section twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) and running thence north one-half (1/2) mile to the north line of section twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) and running thence east one-half (1/2) mile to the north line of section twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) and running thence south one-half (1/2) mile to the south line of section twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) and running thence west one-half (1/2) mile to the west line of section twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) and running thence north one-half (1/2) mile to the north line of section twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) and running thence east one-half (1/2) mile to the east line of section twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) and running thence south one-half (1/2) mile to the south 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